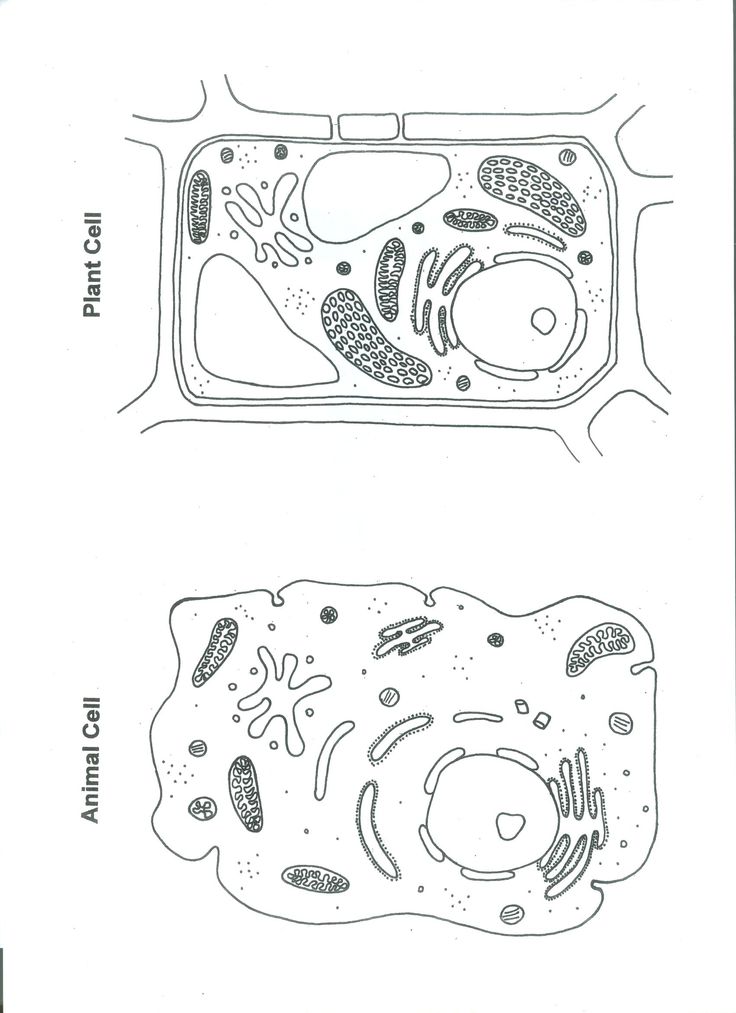
SNC2D Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Animal & Plant Cell Organelles**

The organelles of a cell are like the organs of a body – each plays a role in the proper functioning of the “body” that contains it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cell Structure /Organelle:** | **Function/Description:** | **Plant**  **Cells** | **Animal Cells** |
| *nucleus* | controls all cell activities | √ | √ |
|  | includes the cytosol, the organelles, and other life-supporting materials, all contained by the cell membrane |  |  |
|  | separates the inside of the cell from the external environment; controls the flow of materials into and out of the cell |  |  |
|  | where energy is released from glucose to fuel cell activities |  |  |
|  | help to produce proteins; some float in the cytoplasm, others are attached to the endoplasmic reticulum |  |  |
|  | a network of membrane-covered channels that transport materials made in the cell; is connected to the nucleus |  |  |
|  | membrane-covered sacs that transport and/or store materials inside the cell and sometimes help these materials to cross the cell membrane to enter or exit the cell |  |  |
|  | sorts and packages proteins and other molecules for transport out of the cell |  |  |
|  | contain water and other materials and are used to store or transport small molecules; plant cells tend to have one large vacuole; animal cells may have several smaller vacuoles |  |  |
|  | filaments and tubules that provide a framework for the cell, helping it maintain its structure and providing “tracks” along which vesicles and organelles can move |  |  |
|  | a tough rigid structure lying just outside a plant cell’s membrane; provides support for the cell |  |  |
|  | found only in plant cells; trap energy from the Sun to make glucose |  |  |



(Image: https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/ce/bd/1e/cebd1ee9169a4ea9e7fcbd3784b557e0.jpg)